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Communications.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
Letter from Canada.

BY PROF. C. W. WRIGHT.

OIL SPRINGS, LAMPTON Co.,
Canada West, March 6.

The Oil Lands which I was called to survey and report upon are located in Enskille township, about eighteen miles from the town of Sarnia, on the St. Clair river, and are about the same distance from Port Huron, adding the length of the St. Clair river to the latter distance. The town of "Oil-spring" is the centre of the oil-region, in this latitude; and the oil territory embraces an area of not less than from fifteen to twenty square miles.

The evidences of an abundance of petroleum in this region are so varied and numerous as to make it almost a work of supererogation to enumerate them. In fact there is no region that has made a stronger or more encouraging promise of profitable results on this continent, than that presented on these lands. In 1862 it is well known that the price of crude oil was such as would even warrant the purchase of barrels. In consequence of this fact nearly if not quite all the oil business in this locality was given up, and was not resumed until a few months ago. Every one at all conversant with the oil business will readily understand what the result of the discontinuance of wells would be, especially when a number of them had attained what is regarded as being of a considerable depth. As a matter of course the oil which had accumulated in the veins and reservoirs in which that sub-

stance had been stored for ages, would necessarily be displaced by the water which finds access to it in consequence of the various strata having been permeated by the operation of boring. There can be no question but that when the oil-wells are reamed out, and new ones are sunk, and the whole put in operation, that wells will again become of the flowing class in this region. In fact there is some evidence of this displayed at the present, for there is already less difficulty encountered in pumping wells at specific depths than was encountered a few months ago.

In 1862 a well was sunk at Oil-Springs which flowed at a rate of not less than seven thousand barrels of oil per day. This rate of discharge was established by various methods of calculation, and by parties who were disinterested and wholly reliable. There can be no question that if there were a concert of action in this region, but that many wells which are now classed as "pumping wells" would become "flowing wells." As before stated, many facts point in this direction.

Many wells strike a lubricating oil at, or just below reaching the rock, and in a few instances, a thick oil is obtained for some time after the first rock is reached.

As regards "pumping wells," this region so far as operations have been extended, is unsurpassed. Thus operations have been renewed in this territory, as stated, for but a few months, and yet there are wells here that yield, as a minimum, five barrels, and as a maximum, not less than from two hundred and fifty to four hundred barrels per day. Those wells that yield the smallest amount are altogether in the initiatory stage. This fact may be stated which has been established beyond cavil, that no well was ever sunk in Enskille township which has not yielded

cautious were taken, in profitable proportion.

An attractive feature connected with this region is the institution of a Board of Trade. This board is composed of the best, most reliable, and high-toned gentlemen in this region, and, in fact, none others are admitted as members. These gentlemen studiously avoid the promulgation of anything like exaggerated statements, in their official capacity.

And in truth parties who transact business with the members of the board individually, experience the same fact. The object of the Board of Trade, at OilSprings, is to conduct the petroleum business in all respects like any other branch of commercial business, and thus avoid the inflations and depressions which operate so injuriously in other localities, and entail such serious private and public losses. Business conducted upon such a plan deserves the strongest support and highest praise, and we sincerely hope to see similar Boards conducted upon the same basis in our State.

Another advantage which capitalists experience in this region, is, that there is no direct tax on crude petroleum, and income tax is a nullity. Again, the St. Clair river is but a few miles distant, by which direct shipment can be made to Europe. Labor and costs of living are perhaps relatively less than with us. These lands are located in the Devonian formation, and the lithological and fossiliferous character of the rock, as displayed by the borings, show the fact that the operator in this region has not less than a thousand vertical feet to operate upon. As the strata have but a very slight dip towards the west, as a matter of course the horizontal extension is immeasurably greater.

The vast deposits of asphaltum, termed in this region *gum*, constitute an interesting feature. This asphaltum is impregnated petroleum, which has been brought to the consistency of resin by atmospheric evaporation. A cubic foot of this asphaltum or mineral pitch, represents the effusion of not less than from sixty to eighty cubic feet of lubricating oil, and from a hundred to a hundred and twenty feet of illuminating oil. Some of the best wells are sunk in and in the vicinity of these deposits of asphaltum. These deposits, in situ, are termed *gum beds*.

The illuminating petroleum in this region will yield from eighty to eighty-two per cent, of burning fluid of superior quality. The impression which some entertain, who have never visited this region, that the Lampton county oil contains sulphur, and is difficult of refinement, is altogether erroneous. No better oil is to be had in quality in any oil territory whatever.

As regards the collateral indications of oil in this region, it is almost superfluous to speak. Thus, oil-gas, oil-shale, asphaltum, etc., etc., are all well displayed.

At another time we will have occasion to speak of the Canada oil regions, and to institute a comparison between them and those which we have surveyed in the first rank of States in this galaxy—the position to which nature and nature's God have evidently assigned her.

MORE ANON.

using and developing the great resources they possess.

It is held by many that slavery stood in the way of local advancement. If such was the case, that being removed, we can imagine no obstacle in our path to unrivaled prosperity. Situated centrally in the Union, Kentucky is easily accessible to all the markets the country affords. Her agricultural wealth, we can affirm without much exaggeration, is inferior to no other State in the Government; while her mineral resources, it is perhaps impossible to estimate. She abounds in streams and fuel without limit, to propel any amount of machinery, while her immense forests, comparatively unused to the sound of the woodman's axe, can furnish material for innumerable manufactures for ages to come.

It is a rare thing to see a district of country affording facilities for agriculture and manufactures in so nearly the same proportion. On the very land whence a few months previous the heavy timber for the construction of machinery and agricultural implements was removed to the mill on the banks of the stream but a short distance off, may be seen a heavy and prolific crop. Such is not the case on the barren hills of New England, for there it requires great labor and expense to put the lands in a tillable condition, and they are made only moderately productive at best. Thus we have equal, if not greater advantages for manufacturing and vastly superior facilities for agriculture.

It behoves the people of Kentucky to invest more of their capital in manufactures, and also by representing our great advantages to capitalists in other states to induce them to lay out a portion of their means within our borders; for certainly with the great facilities which would be placed within their reach, they could promise themselves great rewards.

It is offered as an objection by many to the feasibility of extensive manufacturing in the West, that labor is higher here than in the East. Experience has shown that where labor can be obtained, thither laborers will flock in great numbers, and prices will in this case, as in all others, be regulated by supply and demand; and even if price of labor here is higher than in the Eastern States, it will cause immigration hitherward, lessen the number of employees at the Eastern mills, create demand there resulting from scarcity, and compel them to advance wages to the Western standard, and we will be fully able to compete with them in all branches of manufacture.

May we not indulge the hope that the imprisoned energies of our people will break the barriers of lethargy which have so securely fastened them hitherto, and joining in the rapid march of prosperity, will advance to the desired goal of supremacy, making use of the great gifts which the munificent hand of nature has bestowed upon them; and may Kentucky take her proper position in the first rank of States in this galaxy—the position to which nature and nature's God have evidently assigned her.

MORE ANON.

From Fayette County.

The following letter from a distinguished agriculturist of Fayette county is one of several recently received, all of which give encouraging evidence of the favor with which our paper is received in the "bliss grass regions."

LEXINGTON, KY., March 12th.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am much pleased with your paper, and herein enclose you my check for a copy of it. I am glad to find it the able and zealous advocate of our agricultural and other industrial pursuits. We need just such a paper in Kentucky. We hope to find it a valuable auxiliary of our Agricultural College, an institution which every citizen ought to take a pride in. We are determined to make it worthy the confidence and support of all.

You will find in the Lexington Observer and Reporter of Saturday, 10th, an article in reference to what its friends are doing for it. They have now secured, in addition to Ashland, the elegant place of J. B. Tilford adjoining con-

ments; thus making 433 acres for our University with its various colleges. Your subscribers hereabout would be pleased if you would publish that article from the Observer. It is not known to you perhaps, that, as the founder and builder of Kentucky University, Mr. J. B. Bowman has for the last ten years given his whole time gratuitously to this work, raised and collected and handed every dollar of its large endowment, and if he lives he intends to make it the great Institution of the Mississippi Valley.

THE OTTER CREEK OIL AND MINING COMPANY.—We have been shown a letter from a reliable gentleman in Monticello, Ky., stating that the above named company have met with the most encouraging success. Having struck oil at a depth of 110 feet, they commenced pumping and brought up the second day—the date of the letter—some ten barrels of very superior lubricating oil, valued by competent judges at \$1 per gallon at the well. The writer states that the yield was increasing rapidly and had no doubt that when fully developed the well would yield from forty to sixty barrels per day.

The uniform success in finding oil, and the high character of the oil found in Wayne county, is attracting the attention of oil speculators to that point, long since designated by geologists as the most promising oil territory in the country.

For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
A Few Words About Cotton.

ATLANTA, GA., March 8th.

This country enjoys the most perfect monopoly as to *quality* of cotton, and under ordinary circumstances, very nearly so regards *quantity*. Our exports to foreign markets amount to fully three-fourths of the whole amount raised, and calculations are based on what is likely to be the European demand. It is to be remembered that the short supply of cotton and the consequent high price of all kinds of cotton goods, have placed them beyond the reach of the masses who are, as is well known, the great consumers, and however economical they may have been, it is but fair to presume that their supply will high exhausted, and that they have long since felt the pressing necessity of replenishing their stock. Can we for one moment imagine that, with such a demand, any crop which could possibly be raised in the South would more than partially supply these wants? Manifestly not. Every reduction in value will add to the list of consumers, which will be a strong arm in sustaining it against any very great or sudden depression. And viewed in this light, one which we conceive to be the only true one, there has never been a time when anything like as large profits could be realized with half the degree of certainty. Considerable stress is laid on the fact that the war and the consequent blockade of the ports of the cotton States has stimulated the culture of cotton in other countries, and it is predicted that this will operate favorably to cotton growers here. Granting that necessary circumstances have created this opposition, does not common sense teach us that the way to break it down is to remove the necessity in which it had its origin, and that those who are urging the people to be sparing in their efforts to produce a large crop are fostering the very thing they profess to fear?

The preference of American over India cotton is shown in the relative value of 43 to 27, a difference due to the superiority of American; and if it be maintained—there is no reason why it should not—it is only a question of time how long it will be held profitable to cultivate it elsewhere. As we furnish them a better quality at reduced prices, the inducements are withdrawn, and it is natural to expect a corresponding falling off in the supply from these *forced* cotton regions. It is idle to talk of any competition springing up in so limited a period that could seriously effect the interests of this country, and the very preposterousness of such an idea, which leads us to suspect that those advocating it have other intentions than are seen on the surface. Be that as it may, we are satisfied that the profits arising from the cultivation of this great Southern staple must, for a few years to come, at least, be far in excess of those yielded in any other agricultural pursuit; and we have said as much, not with any hope of enlightening old planters on the subject, but for the purpose of disabusing the minds of capitalistic abroad who may possibly have read and been misled by the arguments of these would be alarmists. Our object is to encourage capital and enterprise to come here and lend their aid in wiping out every vestige of war's work, and in doing so we do not feel called upon to step outside of the strict letter of truth.

GENERAL FREIGHT OFFICE, N. & C.

AND N. & N. W. RAILWAYS,

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 20, 1866.

General Reading.**King Cholera.**

A fearful whisper comes from the East,
On a raging monitor, giant and grim,
Making of men a vampi-eaten,
Highest and lowest, greatest and least—
And all he finds are food for him!

And ever westward he holds his way,
Marching with slow, insidious tread;
His victims struggle, and weep, and pray,
And naught canister hunger stays,
Till his path is strown with a thousand dead!

Supper he loves, and fifth and crime;
What shall we do to save his wrath?
Can we not purge our city by fire,
With charcoal, water, and sprinkled lime,
And leave no place for his hideous feast?

Or will our rulers no longer know,
That at our door lies Cholera waits,
With dead-cars, litter and filthiness,
And the thick air stinks with cries of woe,
And every wheel gapes the burial-vaults?

Takes heed of the warning now—take heed,
With self-sell there is time our homes to save!
For wherever rises the poisonos seed,
On which King Cholera loves to feed,
That our city may be but a mighty wreck!

Cleanses, O, Fathers! these gutters and styes,
Fostering kennels and filthy shams,
Breaking under the dog-day skies;
For—if their skin it melt and slay—
What shall we do when King Cholera comes?

Firm in the right! Printing Press should be,
The Tyrian's too, the champion of the free,
Firm and constant in your trust,
Gain in your strength, in your judgment, justice,
Gain in its teaching, unswayt and strong,
To spread the right and to denounce the wrong.

The Railroad Blockade at Chattanooga.

"RAILROAD MATTERS.—For some time past the N. and C. R. R., has suffered considerable inconvenience in shipping freight South, owing to the neglect of the Western and Atlantic road to remove the freight promptly from Chattanooga. The general freight agent of the N. and C. R. R., informs us that his road has at present about ninety ears on the W. and A. R. R., merely for the purpose of transferring the freight to Atlanta as fast as possible. The number of cars transferred daily to the westward, averages between twenty and thirty, and these ears are often delayed several days at Chattanooga. Yesterday, at noon, there were one hundred and fifty-two loaded ears at that place awaiting transfer.

"We understand it is probable that a new Superintendent will shortly be elected for the Western and Atlantic road. How much blame attaches to that road for neglecting to ship freight received from other roads we cannot say, but there certainly is a blockade at Chattanooga. A proposition has been made to the Louisville road by Superintendent Ewing to run their ears directly through from Louisville to Chattanooga, but for some reason that proposition has not been accepted."

We copy the above from the Nashville Daily Press and Times of the 3d. Relative to the implied charge against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, for refusing to run ears through to Chattanooga, we have elicited the facts that the proposition alluded to was verbally made March 1st, by the Assistant Superintendent of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and the Agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company at Nashville, was immediately directed to accept it, but that the details of the proposition were afterwards disapproved by the General Superintendent of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, who was at that time absent from Nashville.

The Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is now in Nashville to perfect the arrangement proposed, and also to make an offer of assistance to the Western and Atlantic Railroad for the purpose of relieving the continued blockade at Chattanooga. We conceive that this latter will be the only measure that will be of real benefit, as the sending of more freight and ears to Chattanooga, and no further, will not remedy but rather increase the difficulty.

"If relief can be afforded to the Western and Atlantic Railroad, it would be conducive to the interests of our shippers to have ears run through. We are informed that the L. and N. R. R. Co. have made repeated efforts to effect a mutual exchange of ears, according to rules customary with connecting roads; and that up to the present time all propositions have been persistently rejected by the N. and C. R. R. Co. Such an exchange, to be beneficial, would have to be *mutual*, as the rolling stock of the L. and N. R. R. Co. is not sufficient to supply so long a line.

We are informed by the agent of the L. and N. R. R. Co. here, that during the month of February they transferred to the Chattanooga Road, at Nashville, 230 ears of freight, which makes the small average of about eight ears per day; and, further, that they have had constantly on hand and offered daily, at Nashville, from 100 to 150 loaded ears for the South.

In this connection we refer to the following letter published in the Louisville Courier.

GENERAL FREIGHT OFFICE, N. & C.

AND N. & N. W. RAILWAYS,

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 20, 1866.

An article headed "Injurious to Louisville Merchants," in the Journal, of the 10th, requires notice, as the writer is mistaken in the facts of the case.

There is no blockade on the N. & C. R. R. On the contrary it is prepared to send any amount of freight the Louisville merchants or others may wish to ship, to the extent of 150 cars per day, provided the freight is consigned to parties at Chattanooga, who will promptly receive it on arrival.

A blockade exists at Chattanooga with the Western and Atlantic road, which can or will only take from forty to 60 ears per day from us. No discrimination, either for or against any road or city, has ever been made. So far the amount of freight received by the Chattanooga road from the Louisville road has been more than treble that over the Northwestern road. Self-interest, if no other principle, would prevent any discrimination that would be injurious to Louisville or its merchants.

A proposition was made to the general agent of the Louisville road to run their ears through at Chattanooga as fast as they arrived at Nashville, free of expense, to be unloaded, in their turn just as the ears of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad were unloaded. This proposition was not accepted, to the reason, as we suppose, that it was thought that it would not be profitable to have their ears delayed, as were those of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. The managers of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad are disposed to give every facility for freight and travel over their road, no matter from what source it may come.

E. H. EWING,
General Freight Agent.

By this official statement it appears, from the lowest average, (forty cars per day) that the N. and C. R. R. have delivered to the W. and A. R. R. the latter road, (which was thirty days to March 3d.)

4 cars per day for 22 days.....	1,280 cars
Or 10 cars per day from	
L. & N. R. R., at an average.....	
stated, 32 by S.....	256 cars.
And from N. and N. W. R. R.	
as per average given by Mr. Ewing above (L. and N.)	cars—241 cars

Leaving above (L. and N.) cars—241 cars

Leaving the balance from other sources of.....

Average per day from other sources.....

Agricultural Department.**Kentucky State Agricultural Society.**

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.
 [Signed] L. J. BRADFORD, President.
 Jas. G. MILLER, Secretary.

Feeding Cattle.

With the present scarcity of labor and consequent high prices of grain, it is important in feeding cattle to handle them in such manner as to feed as little grain as possible, depending mainly upon grass and the gleanings of the harvest fields. To make first quality of beef, take a lot of thrifty Durhams, three years old, say three quarter-blooms, averaging one thousand pounds; commence feeding them about the middle of March upon crushed corn, put in troughs—say one peck in the morning, and the same quantity in the afternoon, to each head; have racks filled with good stock fodder or wheat straw well salted. Treat them in this way until about the middle of May, then turn them on good clover and blue grass, changing every few weeks during the summer months that they may have fresh grass about the middle of October commence feeding again as in March and April, giving them the benefit of the best grass, and by the middle of December, they are ready for market, and will have gained in weight on an average 2½ pounds per head per day, or in nine months 67½ pounds, making the average 175½ pounds.

It is a fair estimate to say that such cattle as these, at the 1st of March can be bought at 5 cents, and will readily sell by the middle of December, thus fat-ted, at 6 cents. Thus we have cattle costing \$50 per head worth \$100 50 per head. This increase has been made with, say—60 bushels of crushed corn, equal to about 40 bushels net, and five on the grazing. The writer of this has made several experiments in this way with lots of 25 to 50 head, and the results have been even more favorable in the above.

(For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
The Best Vegetables.

of the Kentucky Horticultural Society by the President.

the season having arrived for selecting the varieties of the different kinds vegetable seeds which we may wish to plant, I would beg leave to call your attention to some new sorts of recent introduction, which are worthy of trial, if not, indeed, of extensive cultivation, both for family use and the market stalls. Besides the new sorts, there are some old and well-known varieties of superior merit, which I would recommend as being unequalled by other kinds maturing simultaneously with them.

All the following varieties can be obtained from the seed stores, or supplied by them on short notice, at reasonable prices:

DWARF OR SNAP BEANS.

EARLY VALENTINE, one of the earliest and best; **BROWN SPECKLED VALENTINE**, or **Refugee or Thousand to One**, is the most productive and best for the main crop. Both of these kinds have round pods, long and tender, and are longer in season, and more succulent than those varieties with flat pods. The **Refugee** should be planted throughout the season, as it is the tenderest and most productive of all the snap beans, and good until frost kills the young pods.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL, or **Potawatamie**, and the **LARGE WHITE KIDNEY**, or **Royal Dwarf**, are most excellent beans to use green or dry; shelled green and cooked as Lima beans, they are rich and highly flavored; but they are more valuable for winter use and much better than the white field bean.

All dry beans and peas should be soaked for six hours, or longer, in warm water before they are cooked for table use.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

The **LONDON HORTICULTURAL**, or **Wren's Egg**, stands unrivaled at the head of this class. Pods striped with red, seeds oval, medium to large size, light cream color, striped and speckled dark red; is excellent when used as a "snap"; and is particularly rich and fine when at a more advanced stage, it is shelled and cooked as the Lima bean; indeed, for fall and winter use, there is no bean that equals the **Wren's Egg** in tenderness, richness and delicacy of flavor. These qualities are all retained when dry.

N. B. The foregoing list of snap-beans embraces all the varieties that need be planted, whether for summer or winter use. Their great value in winter has been overlooked, and, when fully appreciated, they will entirely supersede the ordinary white bean now generally cultivated.

LIMA BEANS OR BUTTER BEANS.

The **LARGE LIMA** is better than the **SMALL LIMA**. (Synonyms of the Small Lima are *Carolina*, *Seewe*, *Sleva* or *Saba Bean*). It is superior in size, tenderness and in rich, buttery flavor. The Lima bean should never be shelled until needed for the table. The practice of shelling and keeping them on hand for several days before using, detracts much from their flavor, and makes them tough and insipid. The Lima bean should be planted in sunny weather; after rather than before a rain, as the seeds are apt to rot if the soil is too wet.

But few persons are aware of the fact that, unless each bean is planted with the eye placed downwards, it will probably not come up at all.

CABBAGE.

There are two varieties, of which won-

derful accounts as to their great size and productiveness were published during the past season. If acclimated in Kentucky (by planting seed raised here), they might prove acquisitions. These new varieties originated with Mr. J. H. Grosgory, of Marlboro Mass., and are described as follows:

STONE MASON, size very large, and exceedingly rich, sweet and tender, stumps small and short.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH, the largest ever grown; with good culture will average thirty pounds per head. A farmer in Illinois made, it is stated, at the rate of a thousand dollars per acre this past season, by growing these two kinds of cabbage.

CELERIAC.

The **DWARF WHITE FRENCH** is said to be a superb variety of dwarf habit, very solid crisp, of fine flavor and not so liable to wither, and become stony as the large varieties. Several correspondents of the Horticulturist have highly commended the Dwarf Celery as being far superior to the Giant variety.

CORN FOR THE TABLE.

The **EVERGREEN SWEET** is undoubtedly the best, but it matures later than the **EARLY ADAMS**. The **EVERGREEN** keeps soft longer than any other sort, but the suckers must be kept down from the very start or the roasting ears will not be more than half filled with grains.

OKRA, OR GOMBO.

It is astonishing how few persons use this nutritious and wholesome vegetable; it cannot be gathered too young, and when fried like oysters, it is equally as delicious and more digestible. A committee sent by a neighboring Agricultural Society to examine the Fair Grounds in this vicinity saw and tasted this vegetable for the first time, while dining at my house. Two out of three agriculturists did not even know what it was—not having ever heard the name before.

PEAS.

Of all the numerous varieties of peas, there is now variety of such surpassing excellence that it is a pleasure to call especial attention to it. It is the

EUGENE PEA.—Every cultivator who has tested it speaks of it as among the very best.

Thornburn, of New York, says the *wrinkled marrow* (of which this is one) are the *finest flavored of all peas*. **Bliss**, of Springfield, Mass., says it is the earliest white wrinkled marrow pea in cultivation—*poddling from the bottom to the top, with fine, large peas*.

In 1859, George Shawhan, in Philadelphia, the best known of all seed growers, says it's unquestionably the best pea in cultivation—*dwarf in its habit (three feet high), requiring but short rods; the pea large, succulent, luscious—better than the Champion of England, though the latter is good*.

We recommend the **Eugenie**, wherever quality is the ruling object, and next the **Champion**.

Now, to these recommendations I can add my own experience, and can say that it is the best flavored and most delicious pea I ever tasted. It matures after the early varieties, and is the best for the main crop.

Let every one plant the Eugenie, if they wish to be gratified and delighted.

POTATOES.

The **PEACH BLOW** is now conceded to be the best late potato for this latitude. The **WHITE SPROUT** proves the earliest; and with me, last season, it was quite productive, and ready for use at least ten days before the Neshanoc was matured.

There are several new seedlings that are very popular in the Northern States that should be tested in our soil and climate. One is the **EARLY SOVEREIGN**, spoken of by Landreth and by

Thornburn as "a very early variety, quick growth, highly productive," and "extra fine."

The price of this variety in this season, just double what it was in 1853, which may be considered a fair test of its merits, having proved satisfactory under further trial. The other seedlings were raised by the late Rev. C. E. Goodrich, of Utica, N. Y., one, called the **GARNET CHILI**, is almost universally recommended in the Northern States, as the best for general crop; "it is very large, fine flavored, does not rot and is unusually productive." This testimony is corroborated by hundreds of persons, from Maine to Missouri, who have grown this variety during the past five years. The other seedling raised by Mr. Goodrich is called the **Cez-co**, or **Cez-co WHITE**, which is of "first-rate quality," and is said to surpass the **Garnet Chili** in its extraordinary productivity. I have read the statements of reliable persons, living in different States, showing that the measured yield per acre of these varieties averaged two, three and four-fold more than the **Mercier** or **Neshanoc**, grown under conditions equally as favorable.

SQUASH.

Several new varieties of the Squash are such great improvements that they should be cultivated more generally by our gardeners.

The **BOSTON MARROW**, for fall use, and the **HUBBARD**, for winter and spring, are both delicate, wholesome and nutritious, fully equal in quality to the **Sweet Potato**. "With high culture, five thousand and five hundred pounds of good market squashes have been raised on half an acre of land."

TOMATO.

This indispensable fruit has been wonderfully improved of late years by the introduction of new varieties from tropical countries and by hybridizing.

The variety from the **FEGEES ISLANDS** is the best ever grown in this vicinity, being round, smooth, medium-sized, beautiful in color and very solid. Maturing late in the season, it should not be relied on for an early crop; it is the best for canning, having fewer seeds than any other kind.

LESTER'S PERFECTED is a superior sort, apparently a hybrid between the **Large Red** and the **Feejee**. It is a decided improvement upon the common and older kinds, notwithstanding its habit of sporting back occasionally to its original parents. Some six years since I procured some seeds of the above varieties, and had no little trouble in persuading a few of the market gardeners in this vicinity to plant them. In respect to improvements in agricultural matters, our people would promote their own interests in being more enterprising. Now, so far from refusing to plant, even on trial, a new variety of seed, I observe in

having received from a seed-grower a few seeds of the **TILDEN TOMATO**, forthwith hastens to acknowledge his obligations for the favor by publishing a very considerable puff of that new variety. The **Tilden Tomato** is in such demand that the supply of seed will probably be insufficient to meet it; and being so highly recommended, it is to be hoped some of our members will try it this season.

In calling your attention, gentlemen, to the foregoing varieties of desirable vegetables, as being sorts particularly worthy of cultivation, you know that I have no other interest in the matter than that, jointly with yourselves, of being desirous solely to promote the enjoyments and comfort of our families, friends and neighbors. And inasmuch as the earth can be made to yield its fruits only by the sweat of the brow, we can, at all events, so direct our efforts in cultivating improved kinds of seeds as to obtain, with the blessing of a kind Providence, the most satisfactory return for the labor expended.

Bourbon County Distillers of "Old Bourbon."

The manufacturers of whisky, in the portions of Bourbon and Harrison counties lying between Paris and Cynthiana, the region that gave the name of "Bourbon" (that portion of Harrison) was taken from Bourbon) to the pure juice of the corn, copper distilled, have made fortunes out of the war. Mr. T. Maggibin a few years ago emigrated from Ohio, and engaged as a laborer in the distillery near Lair Station, which he now owns. By his attention to business, and gentlemanly manners, he won upon the hated slaveholders, who indorsed for him when he became a partner and finally sole owner of the concern. He was considerably involved when the war commenced. Now he is the wealthiest man in his region. Late he purchased over a thousand acres of land, adjoining his distillery farm, paying for it over one hundred dollars per acre.

Mr. Henry Shawhan, in 1839 purchased a large farm at one hundred dollars per acre. Being compelled to sell at fifty dollars, in the financial crisis that followed, he was bankrupted. Whisky at that time fell from 50 to 12½ cents. "Old Bourbon," however, has brought him out, and he owns several fine farms in Bourbon and Harrison.

Col. Samuel Ewalt, the noted distiller near Shawhan Station, commenced life without a shilling. Recently he bid one hundred and twenty-one dollars per acre for the finest farm and most beautiful residence in his neighborhood. In 1857, George White, a Harrison boy, was an applicant for the position of clerk in the "Kentucky State Flag" office in this place; but as it was desirable that the clerk should also act as an assistant editor, we were, very fortunately for him, chosen. This drove him to get a half clerkship in Miller's distillery in East Paris. Miller, in a year or more, died, a wealthy bachelor, and having been pleased with Mr. White, left him a few thousand dollars. With this sum he became a partner in the new concern. Now he is one of Bourbon's wealthy men. George says if we had not kept him out of the newspaper establishment he would now be a poor man; that he would probably have turned politician, joined in the war, and had his head blown off; and that he intends to give us several barrels of the oldest and purest.

The Messrs. Cook, of Cynthiana, bought the Keller distillery on credit, when the war broke out; now they drive teams equal to New York fast men.—Paris *Kentuckian*.

ASHLAND—THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—We understand that Mr. J. B. Bowman, Regent of Kentucky University, has taken possession of "Ashland" (which he recently purchased for the site of the Agricultural College of Kentucky, at the sum of \$90,000,) for the purpose of making such improvements and arrangements as to put this College of the University into operation at an early day.

We also learn that he has purchased the splendid place of J. B. Tifford, Esq., lying immediately adjoining Ashland, between it and the city, for the sum of \$40,000 with a view of locating other Colleges of the University upon it, and for carrying out on a liberal scale his great plans for the upbuilding of Kentucky University.—These two places, thus connected, and containing 433 acres of fine land as any in the world, with their elegant improvements, will make as handsome a site for a great University as any in America, and will be the pride and glory of our city. Every citizen of Kentucky ought to feel an interest in aiding Mr. Bowman in his efforts for the upbuilding of this Institution, which, we trust, is destined to be the first in the Mississippi Valley.

Mr. Bowman, in the earnestness of his work, will endeavor to secure contributions to the amount of \$500,000, the success of which depends upon the liberality of our community.—[Lexington *Observer*].

POINTS OF A GOOD HOG.—The mere name (breed) of a hog is not always a criterion of its excellency. Early maturity and a tendency to take on flesh, will do more towards making a hog valuable, than any virtue contained in the mere title of Berkshire, Suffolk, &c., for it may possess more of the valuable qualities of the breed.

In the true Berkshire, the result of a cross between the Chinese and Neapolitan varieties, we find the nearest approach to a desired standard, the chief points of which are as follows:—The breast and loins should be broad, the bone and joints small, and the legs just long enough to prevent the belly from touching the ground; the feet should be firm, even, upright and sound; the head should be broad and thick; the snout short, and the ears light, thin and inclining slightly forward.

Nor is color to be overlooked in determining the breed of the animal. A dark skin and thin hair shows Neapolitan blood; a white skin and medium size indicate the Chinese breed, while a light or reddish hue, with dark spots, denotes the Berkshire.—[Rural American].

112 WEST MAIN, BET. THIRD & FOURTH STREETS,
 (SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PLOW.)
 Louisville, Ky.

Business Maxims.

Never endorse, sign, or accept a note, draft, or bill, for any body, rich or poor, for any amount which you cannot afford to lose. If it becomes necessary that you should, in the course of business transactions, reciprocate with one or more persons, the liability of which, the ceremony of endorsing paper, made payable at a bank implies, let the individuals with whom you negotiate such an intercourse, be men of tried judgment, of experience, of prudence and responsibility.

Never endorse the note of the *speculator* on any condition, and never enter into speculations yourself, on the strength of borrowed capital. In the city, in which this caution was written, there are several men who twelve months since were worth from twenty-five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars, that are not worth one cent. It was wild speculation in cotton, pork and stocks, that reduced them to their present condition. They have our compassion it is true, and so has a ruined prodigal and all other victims of error. They are alike unfortunate—very unfortunate. But where is their relief? Where their remedy? Alas! very often nowhere. A speculator's house is built upon stilts, and a prudent man will pass it on the opposite side of the street, lest in his fall, too should be crushed, under its ruins.

Paper.

FALLS CITY PAPER MILLS,
 Nos. 13, 15 and 17 Washington St., above First,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.
 MANUFACTURERS OF

Plate, Collar, Fine Book, Music and News Paper.

Highest cash price paid for Rags, Rope, Cotton Waste, Old Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers, &c., &c.

P. S.—Address all communications to Falls City Paper Mills.

New Wholesale PAPER WAREHOUSE,
 290 MAIN STREET,
 South side, between Seventh and Eighth
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William Cromey,
 WHOLESALE DEALER IN

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 OF ALL KINDS.

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Having had nearly twenty

years experience in this branch of business, I feel confident I can make it to the interest of all persons paying paper to examine my stock before making their purchase.

Orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt attention.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full supply of Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Powder and Safety-Fuse

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

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Commercial Department.

(From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.
Commercial Chronicle and Review.)

Uncertainty in financial matters, cause of dull business—Bates of loans and discount—New finance bill before Congress—Specie payments and compound interest notes.

The general complaint in commercial and financial circles the past month has been that business is dull, and that in several important departments industrial and commercial enterprise is for the present almost arrested. Among the causes of torpor a permanent place must be given to the incertitude as to the future course of prices. If the policy of contracting the currency is to be carried forward, then there must inevitably be a general "shrinkage" of prices; and on a falling market nobody wants to buy. Every man in business is anxious to curtail his engagements, not knowing what change may be impending in prices and in private and public confidence. The agitation respecting the financial policy of the government is thus producing wide spread depression and probably there will be no positive improvement until the course of the Treasury in reference to the currency is definitely marked out and settled by Congress.

As generally happens in cases similar to the present, an unusual amount of unemployed funds is held by capitalists and merchants who are anxious to have their means at command. Thus larger sums of money are offering in Wall street every day than the very limited business now doing can find employment for. The money market is plenteous with capital-seeking temporary borrowers, and the deposits in the banks rise and fall in a very embarrassing and spasmodic manner, as the dealers are able to withdraw to lend their funds for a day or two on call. These and kindred symptoms have awakened some apprehensions lest a panic should supervene. But, really, such cautious circumspection affords the very best ground of confidence. For the panic which every body expects never comes. And the short credits which are now in vogue are among the very best safeguards against such financial disasters.

As stated above we do not look for any decided revival of business, until Congress has indicated what is to be its action in reference to our finances. The bill reported by Mr. Morrill, the 8th of January, and now before the Committee of Ways and Means for consolidating the public debt, &c., is therefore, the most important measure of the session, and many of its features have called forth decided opposition and served to disturb public confidence. In the examination of its details, however, our readers must keep in mind the state of things with which the bill has to deal, and the difficulties it is designed to meet.

The chief of these difficulties is the large amount of our short-date floating obligations. Of our national debt, which amounts altogether to about 2,800 millions, some 1,100 millions are represented by long bonds, none of which mature before the year 1850. The remainder of the debtor almost 1,700 millions, is of shorter date, the larger part of it falling due in 1857 and 1858. The problem to be solved by the bill before us then is to raise 1,700 millions of dollars during the next two years, or as soon thereafter as the money may be wanted to extinguish the greenbacks and other outstanding obligations of the Treasury. Mr. McCulloch, when he was here the early part of the month, expressed the opinion that the income of the Government from taxation will be enough to pay all new claims and current expenditures. If so, the above-mentioned 1,700 millions are all that will be necessary to provide for by a loan.

Now there are some among us who say that this amount is too large for us to raise without appealing to foreign capitalists for aid. But the Treasury report recently presented to Congress, shows that during the last year of the war we raised by loans and taxes no less than \$1,897,674,224. We shall surely be able to raise 1,700 millions in several years, if during a single year of war we raised 1,900 millions, without impoverishment, without prostrating our national industry, and without producing more than a transitory retardation of the swift, deep widening current of our national wealth. Yet in defense to the desponding few there has been inserted in the draft of the new finance bill the objectionable and unpopular feature of a foreign loan.

Another complaint against the bill at present is that as reported, it lacked unity of purpose and is too vague and indefinite. The amount to be borrowed under for instance is nowhere fixed. In no previous loan bills, even during the prodigious expenses of the war, has Congress ever failed to limit the borrowing power to a specific amount. But altho' we know exactly how much we shall require to borrow, the measure fixes no limits to the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue securities or to pledge the credit of the nation.

Moreover, he is to emit bonds not only for the purpose of retiring United States notes and other floating obligations, but he may exchange any bonds authorized by this act for any other bonds of the United States. This last provision is interpreted to refer to the five-twentieths, and to the sixes of 1851; which securities it is urged should be transformed into one consolidated fund. The magnitude of this change may be inferred from the fact that five-twentieths amount to \$665,570,800, and the sixes of 1851 to \$282,645,800, both bearing interest at 6 per cent. in coin.

Paper Money.

A few facts from the past that may be useful at present.

Two volumes of an American edition of Martin's "History of France," have already appeared. They cover the period commencing with the decline of the French monarchy and ending with the revolution of 1789. An instance of financial inflation, by which a nation was beggared, is peculiarly interesting at present. The reflections of Mr. Martin upon the subject of paper money are so valuable now that we make room for a few extracts:

Paper, which is almost valueless, cannot fill the part of the precious metals; it can only represent them by voluntary agreement. The state cannot create value, that is, make something out of nothing, any more than private individuals; it substantiates existing values; if it abruptly and arbitrarily changes the relations of these values by changing the nominal value of the metallic

currency, it does an iniquitous and absurd thing, as Law himself clearly demonstrates in a memorial of 1715. When the state creates paper money it creates the sign of real estate or other values which the paper represents; it does not create a new value. The ideal that the state creates value is a fallacy of the legislators of the Middle Ages; it is by this sophism that they justified the royal exchequer, Phillippe the Fair, and his imitators.

Paper being unable to be the equivalent of specie, its compulsory currency is therefore a violation of economic laws; if this violation may be salutary in certain cases, it is like all those measures of public safety which violate certain laws in the name of higher laws; it is economy yielding to policy; it is obdurate currency; it is the *assumed* imposed as a sign of solidarity on all the children of the country in danger. There are heroic remedies which we renounce as soon as we return to a normal state, and which are weapons of war, and not instruments of reform.

The compulsory currency of paper would not have been necessary if the project of the bank and the general company had been completely realized. In an association of this kind every member must receive the paper emitted by the society. Now the whole nation, the whole state, being associated, the paper would naturally have been current everywhere. This idea of a nation working as a single man fascinates the imagination, but appeals to reason. Suppose that individual liberty, the principle of all progress, could preserve its play in such a mechanism, what hands could ever be strong enough and wise enough to regulate all the movements of this colossal machine? The first part of the system, the state a banker, appeals less than the system complete.

Here is a striking picture of the mania which possessed the people of France at the time when Law's scheme was most popular:

Who does not know by tradition that narrow and dingy Rue Quincampoix, the center of stock-jobbing, with its thousand offices, whitewashed for six months, rushed and thronged all Paris, all France and all Europe where ranks, sexes, the different orders of state, great lords and prelates, military men, members of the bar, officials, merchants, clerks, masters and valets, court ladies and women of the town, mingled together in one long saturnalia. It was the equality of cupidity, the equality of play.

And what play! Unheard of fortunes were made there in a few days; in a few hours. Lackeys, enriched by a turn of the hand purchased the carriages behind which they had mounted the day before. There were men who carried in their pocket-books sixty or eighty millions' worth of shares at the market rate! Two classes of persons had the principal part in this wealth, improvised as if by a fairy's wand—the great lords and the farmers of the revenue. The cupidity of the princes and the higher nobility, and baseness of the courtiers before the Scotch Plutus who showered down stocks and bank notes from his hands, were equalled only to the display and prodigality of the *parvenues* intoxicated by their fantastic elevation. But the public, wholly carried away by the irresistible impulse, scarcely stopped to moralize. Each day witnessed the arrivals at Paris of streams of holders of *reutes* and officials, whose offices had been redeemed, hastening to invest their funds in shares; merchants, who came to watch the fluctuation, to profit by it for their trade, or to plunge into it on their own account; foreign speculators, imitators, curious spectators, adventurers, and intriguers.

Luxury and the throng increased at once in an incredible ratio; fabulous sums were expended almost, as soon as gained; travel was interrupted by the innumerable multitude of carriages; gold and silver glittered everywhere on apparel of silk and velvet; the delights of *Lucullus* and *Apicius* were equalled by the *millionaires* (it was then that the word was created) of the Rue Quincampoix; a frenzied and disorderly but prodigiously powerful impulse had been given to the commerce and manufactures of Paris. The concentration of the population was such from 1719 to 1720, that an historian does not hesitate to estimate it at one million or one hundred thousand souls! The impulse of Paris reacted on all France; the amount of manufactures increased three-fifths; interest fell to one and a quarter per cent.

Here, then, is the story of what happened afterwards in France:

July 13. Law obtained authority to establish at the bank, and in all cities where there were branch banks, books of accounts current and transfers to the aggregate capital of six hundred millions. This institution, so useful to commerce, came too late. The bank was at the last extremity; it was forced to suspend payment, except of the ten-franc notes. The consternation was profound. The people, trembling lest the ten-franc notes should cease to be redeemed in turn, rushed to the bank in frenzied anguish. Stock-jobbing descended into the lowest strata of society. The porters of the markets turned speculators, bought up the notes at a discount, and forced their way through the crowd by main strength to the office of the cashiers. They fought; they were stoned at the doors; many perished. Three corps were carried by the people before the windows of the Regent. The carriage of Law was torn to pieces in the very court yard of the Palais Royal (July 17). The shares, meanwhile, had fallen to five thousand francs in notes, which was no longer equal to twenty-five hundred francs in specie. Every one strove to rid himself of the notes in any manner possible; merchandise sextupled in price.

RICH COAL BED.—There is a vast bed of coal underlying the city of La Salle, Ill., at a depth of 300 or 400 feet. The city fathers propose to sell the right of mining the coal to the highest bidder, and expect to get a bond of royalty of twenty cents per ton for the privilege. It is estimated that there are 27,000 acres under each acre, and as the city plat embraces 640 acres, the bonus may amount to three or four millions of dollars.

BOURBON MULE MARKET.—Mules three years old this spring sell at \$25 to \$175; two years old at \$120 to \$150; yearlings, \$75 to \$125.

Mining and Oil.

Petroleum as a Source of Revenue.

Report of the United States Revenue Commission on Petroleum as a source of National Revenue.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. REV. COM. 1
February 1, 1862.

No. 11, Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR—By an act entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, a duty was imposed "on coal illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes, ten cents per gallon." Provided that such oil, refined and produced by the distillation of coal exclusively, shall be subject to pay a duty of eight cents per gallon, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding." These duties were to be levied, collected and paid on such of said oils as from and after the 1st day of August, 1862, should be produced and sold, or be manufactured or made and sold, or removed for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer within the United States or Territories thereof. When exported an allowance or drawback was given of the amount of the duties paid. This act took effect September 1, 1862.

By the act of June 30, 1864, in lieu of the former duties, duties were imposed on coal illuminating oil, refined, and naphtha, benzine and benzole, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes, a duty of twenty cents per gallon. Provided that such oil, refined and produced by the distillation of coal exclusively, shall be subject to pay a duty of fifteen cents per gallon, anything to the contrary notwithstanding. And provided also that naphtha of specific gravity exceeding eighty degrees, according to Beaume's hydrometer, and of the kind usually known as gasoline, shall be subject to a tax of five per centum ad valorem."

By the act of March 3, 1865, the same provision was re-enacted, except that the specific gravity of gasoline to pay a duty of five per centum ad valorem was reduced to seventy degrees Beaume, and "distillate" was designated next after "naphtha," as one of the products subject to the duty of twenty cents per gallon."

By the eighth section of the act it was provided that there should be levied, collected and paid on all crude petroleum or rock oil that might be produced and sold or removed for consumption or sale, a duty of one dollar on each and every barrel of not more than forty-five gallons; and all petroleum or rock oil that might be in possession of the producer at the place of production on the day when the act would take effect should be held and treated as if produced on that day.

By the act of June 30, 1864, a drawback of the amount of the duties was allowed upon all of said products, except refined coal oil, naphtha, benzine or benzole. By the act of March 3, 1865, a drawback of the amount of the duties paid was allowed on all of said products, except crude petroleum or rock oil, refined coal oil, naphtha, benzine or benzole. The last act took effect April 1, 1865, and is still in force.

"Distillate" is a general term, and means any fluid produced by distillation of the substances named. It is more particularly applied by refiners to the distilled oil before it is treated with chemicals.

Naphtha is the first product of the distillation.

[The Commissioners proceed to show the products of naphtha, such as benzine, benzole, gasoline, &c.]

The receipts of revenue from petroleum and coal oil, &c., have been as follows:

1863, for ten months.....	\$ 640,902
1864, on crude.....	2,255,528
1865, on crude for three months.....	22,515
1865, on refined.....	3,047,213
1866, for six months, on crude.....	\$1,047,494
1866, for six months, on refined, ex. 2,013,734	3,276,759
	3,600,001

Of the receipts for 1865 only \$95,998 were from oils distilled from coals and shales, amounting to 16,000 barrels of forty gallons each. The rest of the receipts, \$3,150,760 10, were from petroleum and refined oil made from petroleum, excepting an insignificant sum received from naphtha and benzole.

It will be expected of the commission to give an account of the development of a product so recently unknown to our commerce, and now of such vast importance.

[The commissioners here give an interesting history of petroleum, its discovery in this country, &c. All of which has heretofore appeared in the columns of the Gazette.]

The advance in the prices of gold and exchange, which began in the spring of 1862, and continued until it reached its maximum in the summer and fall of 1864, soon carried up prices to a point at which the oil would pay all expenses of transportation, and give the owner of the well from three to seven dollars, and at one time even ten dollars per barrel. The wells, which a few months before were worthless, owing to the low price of oil became of immense value.

Speculation in oil lands and the organization of oil companies, immediately followed to an enormous extent. Lands before almost valueless were sold to speculators at fabulous prices, and were again resold to other speculators at prices still higher, or were revalued by the holders at an immense advance, and used by them in the formation of joint stock companies, or pretended companies, by means of which the stock was sold in parcels wherever the spirit of speculation had been sufficiently excited by the newspaper reports of sudden fortunes made by oil operators, and by other means used for the purpose. Many of these companies were fraudulent, and only entailed loss and disappointment on those who were induced to take stock in them. Many others, perhaps the largest proportion, were honestly organized, and conducted with integrity.

The amount of capital thus withdrawn from other pursuits, or the savings of the community, and applied to the purchase and development of oil territory, cannot be accurately estimated, but is

supposed to exceed one hundred millions of dollars.

The tide of oil speculation, or the "oil fever," as it was called, was at its height when the masterly combinations of Grant and Sherman, using the immense resources placed by Congress at the disposal of the Executive, brought the rebellion to a sudden close, and restored to something like its real value the national currency, which, under the apprehension of the failure of the Union, had depreciated as low as forty cents to the dollar. Gold, which, compared with the currency, had been worth over two hundred and fifty per cent, declined to one hundred and thirty. The returns from shipments of petroleum and the currency price at home were reduced to a great extent, and as the cost of transportation and other expenses continued with little or no change the effect was again disastrous upon the business. A great flood in Oil creek also destroyed much oil and reduced the product. The war tax of one dollar per barrel on the crude oil, which took effect on the 1st of April, 1865, still further depressed the business and disheartened those engaged in it. The fictitious character and utter worthlessness of many of the oil companies, and the disappointments expressed by most of them, became known to the public added greatly to the depression.

In the meantime prices began to advance abroad, owing to the increasing demand and diminished supply. An immense number of wells were sunk by companies organized the fall and winter previous. Although most of these proved unprofitable, among the exceptions were the great flowing wells upon Pithole creek, to which reference has been made. Some productive wells were also sunk in Ohio, Western Virginia, and Kentucky. And it is now probable that with the necessary reductions in taxation and cost of transportation the business will assume a permanent character as one of the branches of our regular mining industry.

It may be said in general that there are different species of oil, as there are different species of coal. Some—as those found in Canada and some parts of Kentucky—contain considerable sulphur and other offensive ingredients, which makes them more difficult to purify and less valuable.

The lubricating oils may be used for coarse machinery without preparation. The supply is limited, scarcely any of the wells yielding more than twenty barrels per day. The average does not exceed six. The market for lubricating oil is very limited and uncertain, although it is improving. They will not bear shipment abroad, as they are manufactured and sold in Europe in large quantities, and at lower prices than can be afforded by the American producer.

The illuminating oils require to be distilled and refined before they are fit for pleasant use.

Oil from the same well differs in quality according to the time of exposure to the air, as the naphtha escapes by exposure, and the remaining oil becomes more dense and of lower gravity. The deep flowing wells yield a very pure but light oil.

Notwithstanding its general illuminating power, petroleum, owing to its peculiar smoky flame, would not have come into general use had not the way been prepared for it by other discoveries and inventions, some of them dating back to the last century or before.

These inventions, with the applications of the artesian well, by which the existence of extensive subterranean oil deposits have been demonstrated and the present enormous production has been chiefly brought about, have added greatly to the wealth of the world, and indirectly to the advancement of civilization, by reducing the cost of artificial light. When we reflect that artificial light adds, perhaps, on an average, one-eighth to each day for all the inhabitants of the earth, and when we consider the inestimable value of the time thus gained, not only for the prosecution of industrial pursuits, but for social enjoyments and the cultivation of the mind, we can appreciate the immense utility of these inventions and discoveries, by which is being brought into general use a better light, unlimited in supply, and at greatly reduced cost.

It is evident before the Commission that the lamps so indispensable for burning petroleum were first introduced here from Vienna, Austria. They were preceded by American inventions on the same principle, but less perfect.

Further extracts from this interesting report will be published in future numbers of the Gazette.

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Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Industrial & Commercial Gazette

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plied Science.
ISAAC SELBY TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, - - - MARCH 17, 1865.

W. Scott GLORE is the principal Agent for this paper. The trade supplied and subscriptions received through him.

Our New Advertisers.

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CASIMIRE GOATS FOR SALE—R. Williamson, Gallatin, Tenn.

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LOUISVILLE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., James M. Stokes, President.

If the reader will take up the map of Kentucky and Indiana, and commence at the mouth of Harrod's Creek, which empties into the Ohio river eight miles above this city, will draw a line down to a point five miles below the mouth of salt river, and another line thence southwardly for a distance of sixteen miles; and from this point draw a gradually decreasing arc back to the point of beginning, he will have enclosed a space of country, every foot of which is entirely level, is delightfully watered, abounds in building material of every description, and is equally well suited to all purposes of building, as are the best lots now within the city limits.

Nor is this all; crossing the Ohio river at the foot of the Indiana Knobs, one mile below New Albany, and going south-east a distance of sixteen miles, and thence back to the Ohio river at or near Utica, a triangle is formed whose base is twelve miles long, and whose other legs reach about twenty miles to the apex. The space embraced within this triangle possesses precisely the same characteristics as that contained in the area above mentioned.

When it is remembered, as has been said by another writer upon the same subject, that we have "no need to encroach on the arms of the sea, as at Boston or New York; or to raze hills in the rear, as at Pittsburg and Cincinnati; or to make embankments and to reclaim swamps as at New Orleans;" but, on the contrary, that we possess a location where building lots equally good, both as to site and material, may be had at one mile and at ten miles distant from the centre of the city, the mystery of our cheap lots begins to be evolved.

De Bow's REVIEW.—As a Statistical Exponent of our Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Progress and Resources, De Bow's Review has stood first, and we are glad its publication has been renewed. J. D. B. De Bow, Esq., the Editor, is one of the best statistical writers in the country. The February number contains a valuable article on "American Commerce—Its progress and Development." It also has a well written article on "Petroleum."

Dealers would do well to consult the advertisement of Messrs. J. C. Dohoney & Co., wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods, No. 255 Main Street, Louisville. These gentlemen do an extensive and legitimate business, and can afford to be liberal to purchasers. Give them a call.

They buy their goods from the best Eastern manufacturers, and can sell as cheaply as any other house.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, for March, 1865. T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. \$2.50 per annum.

Contents: Bertha's Marriage; Rejuvenation; Jan; The Fugue of Two Kings; The Wrecked Household; Aunt Rachel's Story; I Have Often Watched Her; Who Was the Murderer? The Dying Mother; Petroleum; Are Children Happy? While It is Called To-day; Lay Sermons; Mother's Department; Boys' and Girls' Treasury; Health Department; Evenings with the Poets; The Home Circle; Hints for Housekeepers; Toilet and Work Table.

To all these advantages the unavoidable effects of her present and contemplated railroads, in bringing to light all the possible wealth of the countries through which they pass, and then say if anything but the most criminal neglect of the advantages which nature has given her, can prevent Louisville from arriving at the most prominent rank among Western cities? Does the capitalist desire an investment? Where can he better find it than near a city thus situated, and one where lands are sold at less prices, and building materials are cheaper and more accessible than in any other city of the Union? Does the emigrant desire a home? Where can he better find it than near a city thus situated, one where the whole of his little fortune is not required to buy him a shelter from the winds and the rain, one that is yet unfilled with eager competitors in the struggle for

wealth, one where the products of his industry are needed, and will be eagerly taken from his hands at their fair value, one where he can have not only a fair field for his own struggle with the world, but a place and a circle of friends possessing all those attributes which make a home happy?

The Spring Trade.

The rapid and unlooked for decline in gold and the consequent unsettling of prices, which have characterized the opening of the season, have done much to retard operations in the West; the exploded theory that on a falling market better terms could be made at the East induced many of our Western merchants to try the experiment. Most of them have returned satisfied that they went further only to fare worse, and are now buying their stocks here. On the whole, we are not sorry they went, as very few of them bought their stocks there, and those who did admit they could have done equally well here, and assure us that we may count upon their trade hereafter. As long as there remains a margin between gold and the circulating medium of the country for brokers to operate upon, just so long will prices be subject to unexpected fluctuations, and just so long will it be impossible to make anything like safe calculations three months ahead. The true policy therefore, is to buy only what is needed for present use, and replenish stocks every month. This can only be done by buying near home, where goods ordered to-day can be delivered at your door within the week. Merchants pursuing this policy can take advantage of the fluctuations of the market and profit by them, while those who buy large stocks once or twice a year, in distant markets, are completely at the mercy of these shifting times.

The increasing activity in every department of business during the past week indicates that this matter is being better understood, and though the season opened a little less auspiciously than was anticipated, a much better feeling is beginning to prevail, and those who are best qualified to judge of the matter predict that the Spring Trade will yet realize all and more than has been predicted upon it.

The daily papers of this city have been compelled to advance their advertising prices, and have adopted a rule not to admit any more "puffs" of business houses in their editorial columns. This is right. "Puffs" ought not to be admitted to any portion of a respectable paper. We have never published such things. We have heretofore, and expect hereafter, to make editorial mention of whatever we think worthy of commendation in the stocks of wares, &c., of our advertising customers, but this is something quite different from puffing. Literally to puff is to praise with exaggeration, to inflate an empty thing—which we never do. We commend only what is commendable and praise only what is praiseworthy.

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We acknowledge the receipt from the publisher of a copy of "Williamson's Annual City Directory" for 1866. It is well gotten up, methodically and conveniently arranged, and printed and bound in a manner superior to ordinary works of this sort. We believe Mr. Williamson has a few copies left unsold.

Go to see the phat contributor and his Petroliaantomorphian. The humorsity of Griswold is non-computable.

The Millinery Business in Louisville

We desire to say a word or two about a branch of trade, which, among merchants of the leading staples, is looked upon as of exceedingly small importance in the business of the city. We allude to the Wholesale Millinery Goods trade. We believe that we are entirely correct when we say that this branch of trade has comparatively outgrown every other, in the past three years, and that now the houses engaged in this trade can boast that they have made this city the best Millinery Goods market in the West; and not only so, but that a milliner or merchant can buy such goods here decided to her or his advantage (freight and expenses considered), compared with the best jobbing houses in New York or Philadelphia. As a proof of this last statement, these houses are doing the largest part of the local millinery business of this city. Our large retailers go East, twice a year, more for the name of the thing than any other purpose, and for the remainder of the year supply their wants from our own city houses. Five years ago this was not the case; and the policy adopted to bring back and keep this trade where it truly belonged, is worthy the imitation of all branches of trade.

We are aware of the belief of a great many persons in want of such goods, that by going to Cincinnati they will be able to select from so many more and larger stocks. In answer to this we can say, that milliners who have been to Cincinnati and then returned here have expressed astonishment at the quantity and variety in the stocks kept here; and we are also able to say that there is but one house in Cincinnati that sells a greater quantity of goods than the largest house here—and they have other lines of goods which are not millinery goods, strictly speaking, and are not kept by the houses here, which adds greatly to their sales.

We believe that the gross amount of sales of these goods here is greater in proportion than that of any other Western city, and that this enviable position has been reached by the business energy, wide awake character and admirable tact displayed by the men engaged in it. We refer our readers to Cannon & Byers, Baird & Bros., formerly Otis & Co., and L. & G. Bronner & Co., for proof of all we have said on this subject.

ACHER, CRESSON & Co.—We direct the attention of merchants to the advertisement of Archer, Cresson & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in notions, fancy goods, hosiery, etc., 251 Main Street, North-east corner of 7th. Mr. Archer devotes his sole attention to the buying and business management. His experience extends over a period of eighteen years, and we believe his ability as a buyer and judge of goods stand surpass'd by none.

Their position with importers and manufacturers enables them to sell goods at Eastern jobbing prices for cash. Merchants studying their own interest would do well to drop in and see the stock of the above firm.

THROUGH BILLS LADING.—We can inform our friends in Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama that the Louisville and Nashville railroad Company have made arrangements to give through bills lading to all points from this city to Atlanta, Georgia. Goods will go forward without delay in the same time as by express freight lines, and at near half the cost. Our merchants have heavy stocks, and can offer every inducement which can be offered in any of the Eastern markets.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Panorama of the Oil Regions will continue on exhibition a night or two longer at the Academy of Music, as it seems to be growing in popularity each night of exhibition. The paintings are really meritorious as works of art, but were they not so, the genial, instructive and sparklingly funny running commentaries of the "fat contributor" would more than compensate for time and money spent.

Messrs. John Snyder & Co., Wholesale Grocers, have removed to their elegant and commodious store, No. 7 Main, between First and Second Streets. The dimensions of their old quarters being too limited for their largely increasing business, they are now opening a new and choice stock of goods in their line, and being one of the oldest and most reliable houses in the trade offer great inducements to their purchasers.

THE MAYSVILLE BULLETIN.—This sterling paper has been greatly improved and enlarged, and is now the handsomest paper in that part of the State. We congratulate our cotemporary on its success, and hope that it may continue to prosper abundantly.

Hon. W. A. Dudley, Senator from Fayette, was elected, on the 2nd inst., at a meeting of the Board of Directors, President of the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort railroad companies, vice E. D. Hobbs, Esq., resigned.

Petroleum as a Source of Revenue.

The public will receive new lights and the petroleum interest a fresh impetus from the report (copious extracts from which we commence in the Gazette this week) of the committee appointed by the Revenue Commission to investigate the subject of petroleum as a source of revenue. The public will receive new lights and the petroleum interest a fresh impetus from the report (copious extracts from which we commence in the Gazette this week) of the committee appointed by the Revenue Commission to investigate the subject of petroleum as a source of revenue. The public will receive new lights and the petroleum interest a fresh impetus from the report (copious extracts from which we commence in the Gazette this week) of the committee appointed by the Revenue Commission to investigate the subject of petroleum as a source of revenue. 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Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

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Commercial Department.

Report of the Louisville Markets.

For the Week Ending Friday, Mar. 16, 1866.

from the most authentic sources for the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

SATURDAY, March 10.

The inquiry for cotton was moderate, but buyers and sellers were apt in their views, the prevailing nominal rates for low middling being \$23@34c. A lot of 500 pieces lagging changed hands on terms not made public. Barley was lower, with a sale of all 10. Provisions were quiet at quotations. Corn was lower; prime white in new gunnies, including drayage, selling at \$8c; mixed corn in bulk offered at \$8c. Oats were a little firmer, the quotations in bulk varying from 42 to 45c, the latter rate from store, including the use of sacks, which are returnable.

Gold was weak this morning, opening at 130@1, and declining to 129@1. It rallied this afternoon and closed at 132@1.

Tobacco—Prices unchanged since Friday for lugs and low leaf middling, and good leaf a shade stiffer, and all kinds now active, with sales at the four auction warehouses this week of 681 hds., including reviews and 131 rejections. Sales to-day were 73 hds and 20 rejections, including reviews.

MONDAY, March 12.

Prime shelled corn is offered at \$2c for white and 55c for bulk. A round lot of spring barley was disposed of at \$1, and prime malt at \$1 40. Flour was steady at \$7@7 1/2 for superfine. Provisions are somewhat lower, though no lots were offered at less than the previous rates. Mop hawk, however, is lower, with very little demand.

Gold was firm to-day, opening at 131@1, advancing to 132@1, and closed at 132@1.

The Tobacco market was pretty much unchanged to-day in all respects, the sales, however, being more satisfactory to the planters there were but few rejections. The sales at the four auction warehouses amounted to 50 hds., including reviews and six rejections, ranging from \$3 25 to \$25 50.

TUESDAY, March 13.

Exchange remains as it rates and demand the same, buying at 1-20@1-10 premium, and selling at 1-10@1-1 premium.

A round lot of mess pork was offered at \$27 50. Bacon was quite active at quotations. Prime white-shelled corn was brisk, with sales of 2,000 bushels delivered along the river at 73c, including sacks: sales of 10,000 bushels made previously, at 70c, all delivered. Parties here are offering prime white-shelled corn at \$30@35c, delivered at Nashville in new gunnies.

Tobacco—Offered 111 hds. with 6 rejections, The market is unchanged, if anything, slightly firmer.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.

There is no change to notice in the money market, capital is abundant, and the rates of discount are unchanged. Exchanges continue active and irregular, buying at 1-20@1-10 premium, and selling at 1-10@1-1 premium.

The dispatches to the Exchange quoted gold at 12 M., 131, closing at 130@1.

Tobacco—Offered 126 hds. Rejections 15. The market remains steady, prices ranged from \$1 70 to \$20.

THURSDAY, March 15.

The following is a statement of logs killed in Louisville and around the falls for the season 1865-66, with the average weight, amount of pack, and yield of prime land per hog.

Number of logs killed..... 90,499
Average weight..... 241 lbs.
Number of barrels Pork..... 20,285
Average yield prime land per hog..... 28 lbs.

The gross yield of land amounts to 37 pounds per hog. The packing last season amounted to 73,545 hogs chiefly on Government account.

FRIDAY, March 16.

The amount of mess pork now on hand in this city is variably estimated at 20,000 to 25,000 barrels, the former being doubtless nearest the actual amount.

The river continues to rise at about the rate of one inch per hour, with nine feet water on the falls and eleven feet in the canal. There was a fine show of business done on the wharf yesterday.

Private despatches received at a late hour, reported news by the late steamer from Europe favorable, and middling cotton in New York at 41c.

Louisville Money Market.

Buy'g Sell'g
Gold..... \$1 53 1 31
Silver Dollars..... 1 29 1 29
Silver Halves and Quarters..... 1 23 1 23
Silver Dimes and Half Dimes..... 1 22 1 22
Demand Notes..... 1 23 1 22
5-20 Coupons..... 1 23 1 22
10-40 Coupons..... 1 20 1 22

GOVERNMENT BONDS—
Old 7-20's..... 99
New 7-20's..... 101 1/2
Old 5-20's..... 101 1/2
New 5-20's..... 101
10-40's..... 91 1/2

INTEREST NOTES—
Compound Interest Aug. 18-5..... 1 03 1/4
Compound Interest May 1865-66..... 1 03 1/4
Compound Interest Oct. 1864-5..... 1 03 1/4
Compound Interest Aug. 1864-5..... 1 05 1/2
Compound Interest July 1864-5..... 1 06 1/2
Compound Interest June 1864-5..... 1 06 1/2
Two year 5% Cont. Notes..... 1 03 1/4

TENNESSEE—
Bank of Tennessee..... 35 40
Planter's Bank..... 57
Union Bank..... 64 65
Bank of Memphis..... 70
Bank of Middle Tennessee..... 80
Bank of the Union..... 90
Commercial Bank..... 90
Northern Bank..... 93
Bank of Shellyville..... 70

GEORGIA—
Central Railroad Bank..... 85
Georgia Railroad and Banking Co. 85
John and Middle Georgia..... 65
Marine Bank..... 75
Bank of Savannah..... 45

ALABAMA—
Bank of Mobile..... 65
Bank of Montgomery..... 85
Dexter Bank..... 50
Northern Bank..... 50
Southern Bank..... 70

LOUISIANA—
Bank of America..... 1 29
Bank of New Orleans..... 1 29
Bank of St. Louis..... 1 29
Citizen's Bank..... 95
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank..... 90
Merchants' and Mechanics'..... 90
North-Western Bank..... 90

KENTUCKY—
Farmers' Bank..... 1 dis.
Bank of Ashland..... 1 dis.
All other par

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Light common lugs at..... \$4 25 @ 5 00
common new trashy at..... 3 75 @ 4 25
" " new goods at..... 6 25 @ 5 00
" " new at..... 5 25 @ 6 75
" " common leaf at..... 7 50 @ 12 00
" " new leaf at..... 17 00 @ 21 00
" " good leaf at..... 20 00 @ 25 00
" " new at..... 25 00 @ 25 00
" " fine leaf at..... 20 00 @ 25 00
Selections at..... 23 00 @ 40 00
Common cutting at..... 18 00 @ 22 00
Medium cutting at..... 25 00 @ 37 00
Good cutting at..... 40 50 @ 55 25
Heavy common lugs at..... 7 25 @ 12 25
" " good lugs at..... 10 25 @ 12 25
" " common leaf at..... 18 00 @ 22 00
" " good leaf at..... 22 00 @ 25 00
" " fine leaf at..... 28 00 @ 32 00
Selections at..... 28 00 @ 32 00
Bright leaf suitable for wrapping, at..... 29 00 @ 30 00

Louisville Wholesale Prices.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED For the Week ending Friday, Mar. 16.

OFFAL.
Bacon.... \$110 @ \$110
French.... \$110 @ \$110
Pork.... \$110 @ \$110
Lamb.... \$110 @ \$110
Kid.... \$110 @ \$110
Hog.... \$110 @ \$110
LIME.

BAGS.
2 bush. genuine..... 21@28
Normal hand..... 20@28
Seamless 1 bush..... 40@49
BUTTER, CHOICE.

Ohio 1 lb..... 43@45
Indiana 40@42

OIL CAKE.

White 1 bush \$1.75 @ 2.00

BEANS.

White 1 bush \$1.75 @ 2.00

BEESWAX.

Yellow 1 lb..... 25@37

COAL.

Pittsburg 1 bush..... 28
Dayton..... 29

CORNMEAL.

Unhulled 1 bush \$0.45
Bolted 75@83

COOPERAGE.

Pork blks..... \$1.50
Whisky blks..... \$1.50
Flour blks..... 50@60
Hams Tierce..... \$1.00
Skins..... \$1.15
Lard kegs..... \$1.75

FLOUR.

No. 1 100@125
Fine 1 bush \$1.00 @ 1.25

PROVISIONS.

Pork Meats 1 bush \$27.00
Pork Meats 1 bush \$25.50
Pork Bacon 1 bush \$24.00

FLEOUR.

Hams plain 1 lb..... 22@25

CAKES.

Canvassed 1 C. box \$17.50
do I X..... \$21.00
do I Crofting..... \$18.00
do I Roofing..... \$18.00
do G. X..... \$18.00
do L..... \$18.00

PLATES.

Tin 1 lb. 1 C. box \$17.50
do I X..... \$21.00
do I Crofting..... \$18.00
do I Roofing..... \$18.00
do G. X..... \$18.00
do L..... \$18.00

POTATOES.

Nechance 1 bush \$1.00
Northern 1 bush \$1.00
Ordinary 1 bush \$1.00
Low middling 1 bush \$1.00
Good middling 1 bush \$1.00

FLOUR.

No. 1 100@125
Fine 1 bush \$1.00 @ 1.25

STUFFING.

1 bush \$1.00 @ 1.25

FEATHERS.

1 bush \$1.00 @ 1.25

GRAIN.

Barley 1 bush \$0.90 @ 1.50
do pring..... 1.00 @ 1.50
Wheat new c. 1.00 @ 1.75
do old whl. 1.00 @ 1.25
do red 1.00 @ 1.25
Cereals inc. 1.00 @ 1.25

CORN.

do 1 bush \$0.65 @ 1.00
do ears 1.00 @ 1.00
do bags inc. 1.00 @ 1.00

HAMS.

Plain 1 bush \$1.00 @ 1.25

DRIED.

1 bush \$1.00 @ 1.25

HOPS.

Eastern new @ 1 bush \$5.60
Old Eastern..... 5.25@40

IRON.

Pig iron 1 bush \$5.60 @ 5.75
Cold 1 bush \$5.75
Hot 1 bush \$5.75

IRON.

Pig iron 1 bush \$5.60 @ 5.75
Hot 1 bush \$5.75

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Hot 1 bush \$5.75

IRON.

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Foundries.

LOUISVILLE
STOVE AND GRATE
Foundry.

6th Street,

West side, between Main St. and the River.

BRIDGEFORD & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
Cooking and Heating**STOVES,**

Plain and Enamored

GRATES AND MANTLES,
Country Hollow Ware

Of all kinds.

MROUGHT IRON
Cooking Stoves,All sizes for Families and Hotels. The BEST
MADE IN THE WEST!

DEALERS IN

Tin Plate,
Wire,
Block Tin,
Sheet and Slab Zinc,
Antimony,
Sheathing and Braziers' Copper,
Copper Bottoms,
Rivets,
Wire,
And all other goods pertaining to Tinner's Stock. Have also on hand a large stock of

TINNERS' TOOLS AND
MACHINES,
Also,

COPPER STILLS,

All sizes. All kinds of
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work
Done at the shortest notice.

CASH ORDERS

Solicited and promptly attended to.

March 3—3m

MARKET STREET
ARCHITECTURAL
Foundry
And Iron Works.

SNEAD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Fronts,
Verandas,
Railings,
Window Caps,

Bank Vaults, &c.

BLACKSMITHING,
And every description of**WROUGHT and CAST WORK**
pertaining to Architecture.**Gas, Water and Drain Pipes,**
SASH WEIGHTS and**Air Grates**Kept constantly on hand. Agents for
LINUS YALE'S CELEBRATED LOCKS.
Feb. 24—tfJ. S. LITHGOW,
VINCENT COX,
J. O. SMITH,
J. L. SMYTHE.**J. S. Lithgow & Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,
Castings, Tin, Copper and
SHEET IRON WARE.And Importers and Dealers in
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire,
BLOCK TIN,**TINNERS' MACHINES**

Hand Tools, &c.

35 & 37 orth-West corner Third and Main Streets.

Always in stock the most complete assortment of

Manufactured Tin Ware,

AND

House Furnishing
GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Foundries.

PEOPLES' FOUNDRY

Cor. Main & Wenzel Sts.

Pyne, Hackett
& CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,

MANTEL GRATES,

CASTINGS,

&c., &c.

Plain Tin & Sheet Iron Ware

OF ALL KINDS

SALESROOM 117 MAIN ST.,

Nearly opposite National Hotel.

Where will always be found a complete stock of

COOKING,

HEATING,

PARLOR STOVES

Of the best and most approved patterns, and

COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE,

Dog-Irons, &c.

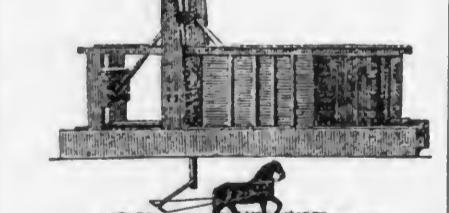
Having had experience of nearly twenty years in the manufacture and sale of Stoves and Castings in this city, we can say to our friends and the trade generally in the West and South, that we are now amply prepared to furnish all goods in our line, as low as any house in the city.

Particular attention paid to all orders, and shipments promptly made.

TERMS CASH.

PYNE, HACKETT & CO.

Feb. 17—3m

 JULIUS BARBAROUX,
MANUFACTURER OF
STEAMBOAT, STATIONARY AND
PORTABLE**STEAM ENGINES,**
BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar Mills,
Mill Machinery, Cast and Wrought
Iron Screw Pipes, Force & Lift Pumps
of various kinds.Hydraulic Presses & Machinery
FOR MANUFACTURING TOBACCO.Tobacco Screws and Presses.
Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and
Verandahs.**CRAIG'S**
EXCELSIOR COTTON AND
HAY PRESS.

Painted May 7, 1861, and July 4, 1865

Premium taken at the Kentucky State
Agricultural Fair, 1865.This Press consists of but few parts, all simple
and substantial.One mule (or horse) and five hands can press from 50
to 60 holes, weighing 500 lbs each, in one day of 10 hours;
the holes, when finished, being 24 inches square and 4
feet long, or can be made, if desired, 29 inches square and
1 foot long; thus avoiding the necessity of compressing
them again for the ship, and saving in cost half the time
and labor.The Press, complete, (frame of the best white oak and
well painted,) will be furnished at my Factory for \$500,
or delivered on Board Boat, or at Railroad Depot, for \$525.When the parts are packed, an complete set of iron, with
drillings in them, the whole will weigh 200 lbs, and
will fit up the Press, will be furnished for \$125,
including the right to use, delivered on Board, or at Rail-
road Depot. The Press, complete, weighs 800 lbs; the
hires only 1500 lbs.A full spec of the best description of Tools always on
hand, such asCentre Bits, Reamers, Jars, Joints, Tem-
per Screws, Rope Sockets, Sand Pumps,
Rope Sheaves, Beam Plates, &c., &c.Orders for any of the above articles, accompanied by
the money, promptly attended to.

Corner Floyd and Washington Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Foundries.

LOUISVILLE
ARCHITECTURAL
FOUNDRY,AND
ORNAMENTAL IRON-WORKS,
Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Green St., between
Second and Third.MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
IRON FRONTS, COLUMNS, CARNICES, Build-
ing and other Castings, Water Pipes, Cast and Wrought
Iron Baking, Venetians, Balconies, and general build-
ing work.Particular attention given to Burglar and Fireproof
Safe, Bank Vaults, Doses and Jail Work.
Pattern Books sent on request.

Wanted—OLD CAST IRON.

F. W. MERZ,
Green St., bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.
Dec. 30—1y.MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
IRON FRONTS, COLUMNS, CARNICES, Build-
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Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

135

Louisville Theater.

Corner Fourth and Green streets.
F. L. KELLER, Acting and Stage Manager
S. MALLORY, Treasurer
Open every night except Sundays, and a Matinee every Saturday afternoon.
An excellent Stock Company for the season, and leading Stars of the profession engaged alternately. Jan. 13--14.

OFFICE OF LOUISVILLE GLASS WORKS,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 1st, 1866.
WE have this day admitted into our firm Mr. LEANDER S. REED, of Jefferson county, Ky., and will hereafter conduct the Glass business under the name and style of KRACK & REED.
J. A. KRACK & CO.
Feb. 24--1m

LOUISVILLE GLASS WORKS.

KRACK & REED, GLASS MANUFACTURES,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
WINDOW GLASS, VIALS, BOTTLES, DEM-
IJOHNS, JARS, TUMBLERS, GOBLETS,
COAL OIL LAMPS AND TRIMMINGS.
Salesrooms 41 Bullitt St., East Side.
Factories cor. Clay and Franklin Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 24--1y W. D. SPALDING.

D. SPALDING. R. H. SPALDING.

W. D. SPALDING.

D. SPALDING & SONS,

DEALERS IN LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
FACTORY DRIED LEAF TOBACCO,
For Cutting purposes.

No. 11 and 13, Chapel St., bet. Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 13--2m.

THE ST. LOUIS Journal of Commerce.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

EXCLUSIVE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

A N invaluable journal to the practical busi-
ness man, rendering him conversant with
Departments of Trade in St. Louis, and fluctua-
tions of leading articles in the different markets.

Subscriptions \$5 per annum.

Send for sample copy.

R. M. WIDMAR & CO.,
March 3--1f Publishers.

THOS. E. JENKINS, M. D.

Analytical and Consulting CHEMIST,

CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. M'BRIDE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN Hardware & Cutlery

OIL & MINING IMPLEMENTS.

MANUFACTURER OF

Planes & Mechanics' Tools,

No. 75 Third Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Preparations!

FOR CHILLS AND FEVER!

USE THE BEST.

Hurley's Ague Tonic

Never fails—Always to be depended
Upon—Nothing more reliable
than Hurley's Tonic.

Will cure Ague and Fever, Chills, Intermit-
tent Fever, Diphtheria, Diseases, etc., who have tried
Hurley's Tonic speaks in the highest terms of it. As a
curative agent it is unsurpassed, an more certain than
quinine. No bad results from using HURLEY'S TONIC.
Everybody should use

Hurley's Ague Tonic.

Send your orders to

HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO.,
Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Hurley's Stomach Bitters.

For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Indigestion
or Disease, want of action of the Liver, Disordered
Stomach, there are written all prescriptions with
the best and most approved remedies, which can be had
or can be had at any Drug Store in the United States, or
from the proprietors, Louisville, Ky., corner Seventh and
Green streets, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Hurley's Sarsaparilla.

The great Blood Purifier, as a Spring and Summer Med-
icine, stand unrivaled, removes all impurities from the
blood, and gives a strong, healthy, robust system.

HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO., Proprietors.

Hurley's Popular Worm Candy.

As this is really a Specific for Worms, and the best and
most palatable form to give to children, it is not sur-
prising that it is fast taking the place of all other preparations
for worms—it being tasteless, any child will take it.

Oriental Pearl Drops.

For Beautifying the Complexion, effectually removing
Tan, Freckles, Blotches, and giving the skin an elegant
smoothness not easily attained by any other. It is used
among the ladies of the East, gives it a character
for efficacy which at once stamps it as infinitely super-
ior to the toilet of many lady.

Ink, Ink, Ink.

Seaton's Chemical Writing Fluid is becoming world-
renowned for its superior quality. Having been intro-
duced only about six months ago, the price is now
one-half less than a fine, free flowing ink, and for
its permanency it is decidedly the best ink for records
that can be used. For counting houses, banks or schools,
it is unequalled, and needs only to be tried to be approved.

For sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO., Proprietors,

Corner Seventh and Green streets,

Louisville, Ky.

To our Friends and the Public.

THOSE WHO DESIRE OUR SER-

VICES, at a moderate commission, for the purchase
or sale of improved Stock and articles to be obtained at
prime cost of breeders, manufacturers and others in this
city and surrounding districts. Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,
Pigs, Pointers and other Dogs, Cashmere Goats, Gun-
nies, Pistols, and Fishing Tackle, Agricultural Imple-
ments, Fruit Trees, Flowers and Seeds, Machinery of all
sorts, Books, Engravings, etc., Music and Musical In-
struments, &c., &c., may rely upon the prompt attention
to their orders. Particular attention will be paid to ship-
ping stock, &c. All inquiries involving an outlay of
time or money should be accompanied with a remit-
tance. Address

"EDITORS INDUSTRIAL & COM. GAZETTE."

Dec. 30

Miscellaneous.

J. P. MORTON & CO., Established 1829.

J. B. BANGS, B. M. GRISWOLD.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO., No. 156 West Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers

AND

Blank Book Manufacturers.

THE attention of dealers is especially called

to our large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS, embrac-
ing a complete assortment of all Books in use

in the Schools and Colleges of THE SOUTH-
ERN STATES, which our position as the ONLY

SOUTHERN HOUSE ENGAGED IN THE PUBLICATION OF

SCHOOL BOOKS, enables us to offer on the most

favorable terms. In the other departments of

our business, our stock will be found equally

complete.

Law, Medical & Miscellaneous Books,

Writing Paper, Envelopes and Stationery of all kinds.

All Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Feb. 8--1y

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

Carriage Materials

AND

TRIMMINGS!

I. F. STONE,

No. 8 EAST MAIN STREET,

Bet. First and Brook, North Side,

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on

hand a large and complete assortment of

Carriages, which he offers for sale at lowest

market rates. His stock embraces, in part, as

follows:

Fine Coaches, Slide Seat Buggies,

Brooks, Shifting Top to

Coupe's, Plain do do

Barouches, No Top do do

Rockaways, Phaetons.

I trust that an experience of over TWENTY-
FIVE YEARS in manufacturing and selling Carri-
ges for the South and Southwest will still secure
to him a share of that patronage which has
been so liberally bestowed in the past.

To Carriage Manufacturers.

Referring to the title of this advertisement, I
would call your attention to the

Carriage Trimming and Furnishing De-
partment.

Comprising every article used in the manufac-
ture of Carriages, which I am prepared to sell at
the lowest rates. A practical knowledge of the
business enables me to select with care and
judgment the different and many styles of
goods used by manufacturers.

Your orders are respectfully solicited.

Feb. 3--1m

J. W. MORRILL & CO., SUCCESSORS TO

J. T. SMITH & CO., No. 220 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY, Harness,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

TRUNKS,

Bags and Valises.

Feb. 3--1f

Music.

THE BEST

PIANOS

ARE MADE BY

Steinway & Sons,

Chickering & Sons,

Erns & Gabler, and

Kurtzman & Hinze.

Schools, Teachers and the Trade supplied at lowest

Eastern prices, by D. P. FAULDS,

Southwestern Agent for above celebrated manufacturer.

—70 Main Street, bet. Second and Third.

THE BEST ORGANS

ARE MADE BY

S. D. & H. W. SMITH.

Dealers supplied at lowest Factory prices, at their

Wholesale Southern Depot.

D. P. FAULDS,

70 Main St., bet. Second and Third.

Musical Instruments,

STRINGS, &c., at wholesale, at lowest Eastern prices.

D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main St.

Importer of Musical Goods, and publisher of Music.

Dec. 10--1y

Editor of Industrial & Com. Gazette.

Dec. 30

Commission.

ROBERT A. BRADSHAW.

ROBERT S. TRIPPLETT.

BRADSHAW & TRIPPLETT,

Commission & Auction

MERCHANTS,

Cor. Frederica and Water Sts.,

OWENSBORO, KY.

Orders solicited for the purchase of Tobacco,

Grain and other Produce. Will receive Con-

signments of Goods and Manufactures for sale

on Commission, or at Auction.

Feb. 10--2m

W. GEO. ANDERSON, T. J. GROTON, H. C. STUCKY.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

ACTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

203 Main St., Louisville, KY.

Action sales of Boots and Shoes every Tues-

day, Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., every Wednes-

Liquors.**J. Monks & Cobb**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE
Bourbon, Nelson, and Marion County
COPPER DISTILLED
Whiskies,
NO. 287 MAIN STREET,
Between Seventh and Eighth,
Louisville, Ky.

G. H. COCHRAN. EDW'D FULTON.
COCHRAN & FULTON,
(Successors to Jno. Cochran & Son.)

WHOLESALE**Liquor Dealers**

NO. 330 MAIN STREET,
Between Third & Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

U.S. BONDED WAREHOUSE

For Storing and Bonding
WHISKY, &c.

W. H. Walker & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in
PURE BOURBON, NELSON,
And other
Kentucky Whiskies,
49 EAST MAIN STREET,
March 10-11m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Iron Dealers.**W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,**

DEALERS IN
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.,
AND AGENTS FOR
SHOENBERGER'S

BOILER PLATES.

E. & F. Fairbanks & Co's.

SCALES,
AND
LILLIE'S SAFES.

NO. 83, Corner Main & Third Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NAUTS, REAMER & OWENS,

SUCCESSORS TO NAUTS & REAMER,
NO. 247 WEST MAIN STREET,

Between Sixth and Seventh, opposite Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IRON**MERCHANTS,**

Agents for

The New Albany Rolling Mill,
'Duquesne' Nail Works,
F. W. Merz' Safes.

SELL IRON

AT

Cincinnati**WHOLESALE PRICES**

AND PAY

2 1-2c per pound
FOR GOOD

WROUGHT SCRAPS,
AND

13-4c per pound
FOR GOOD

CAST SCRAPS.

Highest market price paid for
Cast and Wrought Iron Scraps

Hats and Caps.**WHOLESALE****HATS, CAPS,**

AND

LADIES' FURS.

We are now receiving large additions to our stock of the above Goods, all of which we will sell to COUNTRY and CITY MERCHANTS at EASTERN PRICES FOR CASH.

Prather & Smith,
160 Main, St.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 10-11

ESTABLISHED 1835.
ALEX. CRAIG. H. P. TRUMAN. T. M. SWANN.

CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,**Straw Goods,**

AND

LADIES' FURS.

218 Main Street,
2d door East of Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of mens' and boys' black and colored staple

WOOL HATS.

Also all grades and styles
FUR AND BRUSH HATS,
MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTH CAPS,
MENS' AND BOYS' PANAMA, STRAW, AND
PALM LEAF HATS, ALL GRADES,
LADIES' STRAW AND FELT HATS, ALL
GRADES,

LADIES' FANCY HATS, ALL GRADES.

We pledge ourselves so keep as good stocks,

and sell as low as any firm East or West. We

particular attention paid to filling orders.

Jan. 20-21

255 Main Street,
J. C. Dohoney & Co.
Feb. 10-3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. W. HEETER. T. C. CHAUDOIN.

HEETER & CHAUDOIN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS and CAPS,**Men's Furnishing Goods,**

AND

LADIES' FURS.

I HAVE A SPECIAL DEPART-
ment fitted up expressly for the display of Furs. My
stock is very large, embracing the finest Minks, Fitch,
Squirrel, Martin, and all the medium grades. Also,

Ladies' Fur Trimmed Hoods,
Carriage and Lap Robes.

ALL AT THE

LOWEST MARKET PRICES, AT WHOLE-
SALE OR RETAIL.

WM. F. OSBORN,
72 Main Street, between Second & Third.
Nov. 25-26

E. BIRCH. M. FLEXNER.

HIRSCH & FLEXNER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

HATS, CAPS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

New No. 169

(OLD NO. 502)

orthwest Corner 5th & Main Streets, up Stairs.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 9-11

Hats and Caps.**SPRING OPENING!****THOMPSON & EDELEN**

WHOLESALE

HATTERS,

189 WEST MAIN STREET,

(Between 5th and 6th.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Are now opening a large and carefully selected stock of

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.

Comprising all the latest devices in Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palmetto, Fur, Silk, Velveteen, Cloth, and Wool, which they are offering at the very lowest cash prices.

Our old friends and customers, and the trade generally, are politely requested to favor us with a call.

Orders respectfully solicited.
March 10-11

THOMPSON & EDELEN.

255 Main St., Between Seventh and Eighth, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps**AND****STRAW GOODS**

Consisting of a complete assortment of

Mens' Fur Hats,

Mens' Cassimere do.,

Boys' Wool do.,

Childrens' do., Plain & Fancy.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats,

Misses' do. do.

We buy our Goods direct from the best Eastern Manufacturers, and pledge ourselves to sell as cheaply as any market in the West. [Cincinnati not excepted.] Please examine our large, fresh stock before purchasing elsewhere.

255 Main Street,

J. C. Dohoney & Co.

Feb. 10-3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. W. HEETER. T. C. CHAUDOIN.

HEETER & CHAUDOIN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS

AND

LADIES' FURS.

CALL ATTENTION OF MER-

CHANTS generally to their large stock of

Mens' Fur and Cassimere Hats,

Mens' Wool Hats,

Boys' " "

Mens' Cloth, Velvet and Cassimere Caps,

Mens' Fur Caps,

Boys' Cloth, Cassimere and Velvet Caps,

Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats,

And a good assortment of

LADIES' FURS!

We buy our goods directly from the Manufacturers and believe you will find them at the lowest prices in the city.

Call and see us when you come to Louisville, and we will satisfy you that you can make money by buying your goods of

HEETER & CHAUDOIN,

189 Main St., bet. Fifth & Sixth, South side,

(Old No. 527.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 9-11

PATRONISE HOME INDUSTRY!

Established in 1859.

THE KENTUCKY

HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,

GARFUNKEL & TRAGER,

Manufacturers of the Latest Styles of

Single Elliptic

Sprial Skirts.

A large Stock of French, German and Domestic

Corsets, Skirt-Supporters,

&c., &c.,

Constantly on hand.

NO. 6 MASONIC TEMPLE,

Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

N. B.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.

P.O. Box 616.

Feb. 10-3m

Clothing.

CHAS. C. JONES.

PRES. R. TAPP.

JONES & TAPP,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

NO. 200.

MAIN STREET,

Louisville, Ky.

SCOTT, DAVISON

& CO.,

Manufacturers

AND JOBBERS

OF

FINE

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS